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such benefits certain domestic problems can be tolerated. What has happened, however, in the electronics field is that the growth of imports has been so substantial as to severely dislocate the domestic industry, putting many workers out of jobs and virtually eliminating domestic production of such basic consumer items as radios and black-and-white TV receivers. What makes this uncontrolled situation undesirable is that the price advantage of the imported products largely rests upon the lower labor costs involved in the foreign production.

Most of the electronic consumer products are finding expanding domestic markets. There is certainly room for an orderly growth in imports that will not continue the serious adverse domestic impact of the recent past. This bill will provide a framework for such an orderly growth of imports. American manufacturers who want to continue manufacturing electronic consumer goods in this country deserve such a bill. American workers whose livelihood is at stake need such a bill. Most of all, this country needs such a bill to avoid further aggravations of an already serious problem.

Section 1 of the bill provides that the total quantity and value of any consumer electronic product and accessories of foreign manufacture that may be imported (or released from storage) for domestic consumption in any calendar year shall not exceed the quantity or value in which that product was imported (or released from storage) for domestic consumption in 1966. The proviso specifies that if the domestic consumption of an article increases (or decreases) more than 5% from the 1966 level, then the ceiling on imports of that article will be adjusted in an amount proportionate to the change in domestic consumption.

Section 2 of the bill parallels Section 1 with respect to electronic components of foreign manufacture of the types used in the manufacture of consumer electronic products. The base period here is the average for the three calendar years 1964-1966 inclusive.

Section 3 of the bill provides that during the year in which the bill becomes effective the formulas utilized in Sections 1 and 2 of the bill shall be applied but the amount of the base domestic production used to calculate the maximum on imports shall be reduced to the proportion of the base year or years consumption which corresponds to the proportion of the calendar year remaining in which this bill is enacted.

Section 4 of the bill provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall allocate to importing countries a share of the allowable imports of consumer electronic products and components of particular types based upon the amount of past imports of such products by such countries during a representative period. The Secretary is permitted in his allocation to give due account to special factors which have affected, or may affect, the trade in any types of electronic articles. The Secretary is to give special favorable weight in the allocation process to foreign countries which have no greater restrictions on imports into their countries from this country upon their imports of such articles. The Secretary is to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the allocations made under this Section.

Section 5 of the bill provides that the Secretary of Commerce, upon any interested party's application, determine whether domestic production of any article involved in this Act in conjunction with imports allowed under this Act is adequate to meet estimated annual consumption of the article. If a deficiency in domestic production is found, the Secretary is to determine the increase in imports that is required to eliminate the deficiency on the next calendar year and to certify his determination to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 6 authorized the President to enter into agreements with foreign countries to

provide for orderly and equitable access to our domestic markets in accordance with this Act. In accordance with any such agreements, the President may by proclamation adjust the amounts of imports allocated to foreign countries pursuant to this Act.

Section 7 of the bill provides that the release into our domestic markets of imported articles covered by this Act shall be regulated on a quarterly basis.

Section 8 of the bill provides that the determinations of the Secretary of Commerce and President under the Act shall be final.

Section 9 provides that the bill is effective upon enactment.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 227— INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE SECOND SUNDAY OF OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR AS NATIONAL GRANDPARENTS DAY

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I wish to bring before the Senate today a matter which I feel is deserving of the official consideration of the Congress. For many years we have paused to honor and pay tribute to the mothers and fathers in this country, but we have not formally recognized those who contribute so much to our strength and heritage—our grandparents.

In this time of rapid change—when diversity has become a way of life, it is important to consider that which we hold in common. Let us call it the human condition. We have all loved and hated, realized dreams and been disillusioned, achieved and faltered. Eventually, we have come to realize that only the aging process has been able to properly bring these life forces into perspective so that understanding and true wisdom are possible.

But even as aging brings maturity, with it also comes a lessening of activity—and it is here that we must not let ourselves be deceived. Physical decline is not indicative of an outdated mind. Many a strong spirit or keen sense of judgment has been overlooked by the young, whose attentions are too often drawn only to the demonstrative in their midst.

Grandparents harbor a lifetime in their minds—a rich, valuable set of experiences and observations. They are wardens of a wisdom that comes from years of dealing with life's inconsistencies while simultaneously trying to bring and contribute something of themselves to life. This contribution is, in part, sharing their knowledge and experiences with those closest to them, and I am sure that the majority of us have benefited from this inheritance. Those of us who are fortunate enough to have known our grandparents will recall these exchanges as both enjoyable and positive character-building influences.

I feel that this Nation should pause to focus national and personal attention on our Nation's grandparents and for this reason am introducing this day a joint resolution to designate the second Sunday in October as National Grandparents Day. I urge my colleagues to join me in requesting the President to set aside those loved ones whom we otherwise honor and respect in our everyday lives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ful-

BRIGHT). The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 227) to authorize and request the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the second Sunday of October of each year as "National Grandparents Day," introduced by Mr. Tower, was received, read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF A BILL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New York (Mr. GOODELL) I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CASE), the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD), the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. YOUNG) be added as cosponsors of S. 3596, to amend the Fur Seal Act of 1966 by prohibiting the clubbing of seals after July 1, 1972, the taking of seal pups, and the taking of female seals on the Pribilof Islands or on any other land and water under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 61

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MCCARTHY), I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing of Senate Joint Resolution 61, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. JORDAN) be added as additional cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 223

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), I ask unanimous consent that at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) be added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 223, to authorize and request the President to issue annually a proclamation designating January of each year as National Blood Donor Month.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 78—SUBMISSION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH A JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference, for the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) and myself, a concurrent resolution to

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establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence.

Representatives FRASER and WHALEN plan to introduce the same resolution in the House today.

The proposed committee, to be made up of seven Members of the Senate and seven Members from the House of Representatives, would provide stricter congressional oversight of intelligence agencies.

There long has been need for Congress to exercise increased supervision of intelligence operations, particularly over the Central Intelligence Agency. The influence of CIA operations on foreign policy has been demonstrated repeatedly over the years.

In my judgment this congressional responsibility can best be carried out by establishing a Joint Committee on Intelligence, as proposed in the resolution Senator HATFIELD and I are submitting today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Tower). The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 78), which reads as follows, was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 78

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there is established a Joint Committee on Intelligence (hereafter, in this concurrent resolution, referred to as the Joint Committee) to be composed of seven Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Not more than four members from either the House or the Senate shall be members of the same political party. Of the seven members to be appointed by the House of Representatives, two shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and two shall be members of the Committee on Armed Services. Of the seven members to be appointed by the Senate, two shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and two shall be members of the Committee on Armed Services.

Sec. 2. (a) The Joint Committee shall make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Government. The Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, Army Intelligence, Navy Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, and other services engaged in foreign intelligence activities shall keep the Joint Committee fully and currently informed with respect to their activities. The Joint Committee shall seek to eliminate unnecessary competition and duplication of effort by the services engaged in foreign intelligence activities.

(b) All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or House of Representatives relating primarily to the agencies referred to in subsection (a) and to any other agency engaged in foreign intelligence activities shall be referred to the Joint Committee.

(c) The Joint Committee shall seek to insure that covert action programs are as few as necessary to guarantee the national security and that such programs are not inconsistent with approved foreign policy.

(d) The Joint Committee shall make continuing investigations and studies, and shall make recommendations, with respect to the practices and methods used in the intelligence services to classify information.

(e) Two members of the Joint Committee, one a member of the House and the other a member of the Senate, shall be appointed by the chairman to serve, at the invitation of the President, as representatives to, and non-voting members of, the United States Intelligence Board.

(f) The members of the Joint Committee who are Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate, and the members of the Joint Committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which are (1) referred to the Joint Committee or (2) otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee.

Sec. 3. Vacancies in the membership of the Joint Committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the Joint Committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The Joint Committee shall select a chairman and vice chairman from among its members.

Sec. 4. The Joint Committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such places and times, to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

Sec. 5. The Joint Committee is empowered to appoint such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government on a reimbursable basis with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned.

Sec. 6. The expenses of the Joint Committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

Sec. 7. The Joint Committee shall take special care to safeguard information affecting the national security.

SENATE RESOLUTION 440—RESOLUTION REPORTED INCREASING THE LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES FOR HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Armed Services, reported the following original resolution (S. Res. 440); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 440

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Ninety-first Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes, specified in section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, approved August 2, 1946.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, August 6, 1970, he presented the following enrolled bills:

S. 1703. An act for the relief of Rosa Pintabona;

S. 1704. An act for the relief of Lillian Blazzo;

S. 2427. An act for the relief of Cal C. Davis and Lyndon A. Dean;

S. 2484. An act to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas;

S. 2863. An act for the relief of Mrs. Oumora Konnington Romney; and

S. 3136. An act to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Guy Andre Blanchette.

AMENDMENT OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 824 AND 825

Mr. NELSON submitted two amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 3229) to amend the Clean Air Act in order to extend the authorizations for such Act, to extend the provisions of title II relating to emission standards to vessels, aircraft, and certain additional vehicles, and for other purposes, and to provide for a study of noise and its effects, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(The remarks of Mr. NELSON when he submitted the amendments appear earlier in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

REVISION OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 826 AND 827

Mr. GOODELL submitted two amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 734) to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(The remarks of Mr. GOODELL when he submitted the amendments appear earlier in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS OF SENATORS

LOGJAM IN THE COURTS

Mr. SAXBE. Mr. President, the article I am about to submit for the Record speaks quite eloquently for itself. It was published in the current issue of Life Magazine and deals with what I regard as one of our major domestic problems, the alarming backlog in our courts, the inadequacy of a system that has not kept pace with the times.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"LOGJAM IN OUR COURTS"

(By Dale Wittner)

The criminal courts of troubled urban America are failing. Like once-fearsome scarecrows put out to keep away birds of lawlessness, they are tattered by neglect, familiar and even accommodating to professional hoodlums and incorrigible terrorists of society who walk free for months and years, waiting for trials that never come. To the innocent, the poor, the uneducated to the victims of crime and witnesses to it, and to many big-city courts are already a sham and a broken promise.

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Further, the joint committee would seek to insure that covert action programs are as few as necessary to guarantee the national security. It would also aim to see that such programs are not inconsistent with publicly expressed national policy. Two members of the joint committee would serve, at the invitation of the President, as members of the U.S. Intelligence Board, a coordinating group composed of representatives of the above agencies as well as the intelligence components of the AEC and FBI. Finally, the joint committee would have full power to subpoena witnesses, and would make recommendations, by bill or otherwise, concerning matters before it.

The need for improved oversight of the intelligence community has never been more urgent. The eminent British historian, Arnold Toynbee, commented recently on the decline of the CIA's reputation. He said:

For the world as a whole the CIA has now become the bogey that Communism has been for America. Where ever there is trouble, violence, suffering, tragedy, the rest of us are now quick to suspect that the CIA has a hand in it. Our phobia about the CIA is, no doubt, as fantastically excessive as America's phobia about world Communism; but in this case too, there is just enough convincing evidence to make the phobia genuine.

Whether this phobia is justified, is difficult to verify. Hard, sure facts are rare with regard to the intelligence community, and this is in part understandable. Complete and accurate information is vital for sound policy decisions; since certain data cannot be acquired openly, clandestine procedure is sometimes necessary.

It is questionable, however, whether this veil of secrecy must cover everything, right down to the clipping of foreign newspapers. Unnecessary covertness by the intelligence community does not inspire public confidence.

A wholly different question, moreover, is the extent to which these agencies have expanded beyond mere collectors of information and have become executors—or formulators, some have charged—of policy. It was perhaps this fear that caused President Truman, in 1963, to call for an end to the CIA's operational duties, stating that that agency has "cast a shadow on our historic position" as a free and open society.

Examples come to mind all too readily. Orders to "terminate with extreme prejudice" the employment of a Vietnamese double agent; the overthrow of governments in Iran in 1953, Guatemala in 1954, and a questionable role in the ouster of President Diem in 1963; the funding of the National Student Association; the use of AID as a cover-up for its activities in Laos—there does indeed seem to be a "shadow" cast by the CIA, a shadow just dark enough to make the world's "phobia" genuine.

But the CIA is not alone. Army intelligence has maintained—and continues to maintain—huge files on political dissidents within our own borders. The missions of the *Pueblo* and *Liberty*—the 33 crewmen—were directed by the National Security Agency. And Patrick Mc-

FRASER PROPOSES JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. FRASER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today, for myself and Mr. WHALEN, a bill to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence. A companion bill is being introduced in the Senate by Senators McCARTHY and HATFIELD.

The joint committee would consist of seven members each from the House and Senate. The Armed Services Committees and Foreign Affairs or Foreign Relations Committees of each house will provide two members each. The remaining six members of the joint committee would be selected from the Congress at large.

The bill requires that the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, Army Intelligence, Navy Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, and other services engaged in foreign intelligence keep the joint committee fully and completely informed of what they are doing. All bills relating to intelligence would be referred to the joint committee.

former officer of the CIA and describes in the current issue of national magazine the DIA's "don't-make-waves" attitude toward misleading intelligence estimates from Vietnam.

The purpose of the joint committee would not be to hinder the CIA or any of the other intelligence agencies in the performance of their duties. Everyone appreciates the importance and sensitivity of their missions.

It would not seem unreasonable, however, for a small handful of the elected representatives of the people to have more than a casual knowledge of the intelligence community's activities. These agencies are intimately involved in foreign policy. Congress is given a clear-cut constitutional role in the making of that policy—the legislative branch is charged with concurring to treaties, declaring war, and raising and supporting armies. To carry out these functions responsibly, Congress must make judgements on the moral and political advisability of various kinds of American foreign involvement.

It is impossible, however, for the Congress to make such judgements on a growing number of executive activities abroad without a much fuller knowledge of what the intelligence agencies are doing. The current congressional oversight structure simply yields no guarantee that anyone in Congress has sufficient information to affirm the legitimacy of these agencies' activities. Without that information, Congress cannot meet its constitutional obligations; with it, unconstitutional excesses by the executive branch—and all the agencies within it—are less likely.

True, four different congressional committees currently have some role in the oversight of the CIA. Given the somewhat haphazard "watchdog" framework, they are undoubtedly doing the best they can, and the joint committee would not aim to undermine their authority. But the House Armed Services Subcommittee for the CIA met only twice this year and twice last year. The corresponding group in the Senate met once last year and twice this year. In neither House has either of the four committees ever issued any report describing the extent of its oversight work. And the agencies they "oversee" have a total budget in the billions and manpower in the tens of thousands—the exact figures are classified.

Mr. Speaker, a Joint Committee on Intelligence will not solve all these problems overnight. Nor would it attempt to try. But it has become evident that the present "watchdog" structure would be well supplemented by this addition. Improved congressional oversight, with increased public trust at home and abroad, can only enhance the performance of these agencies.

I hope this matter receives consideration by the House.

The resolution we are introducing follows:

H. CON. RES. 700

A concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence, and for other purposes

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there is established a Joint Committee on Intelligence

(hereafter, in this concurrent resolution, referred to as the Joint Committee) to be composed of seven Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Not more than four members from either the House or the Senate shall be members of the same political party. Of the seven members to be appointed by the House of Representatives, two shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and two shall be members of the Committee on Armed Services. Of the seven members to be appointed by the Senate, two shall be members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and two shall be members of the Committee on Armed Services.

Sec. 2. (a) The Joint Committee shall make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Government. The Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, Army Intelligence, Navy Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, and other services engaged in foreign intelligence activities shall keep the Joint Committee fully and currently informed with respect to their activities. The Joint Committee shall seek to eliminate unnecessary competition and duplication of effort by the services engaged in foreign intelligence activities.

(b) All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or House of Representatives relating primarily to the agencies referred to in subsection (a) and to any other agency engaged in foreign intelligence activities shall be referred to the Joint Committee.

(c) The Joint Committee shall seek to insure that covert action programs are as few as necessary to guarantee the national security and that such programs are not inconsistent with publicly expressed national policy.

(d) The Joint Committee shall make continuing investigations and studies, and shall make recommendations, with respect to the practices and methods used in the intelligence services to classify information.

(e) Two members of the Joint Committee, one a member of the House and the other a member of the Senate, shall be appointed by the chairman to serve, at the invitation of the President, as representatives to, and non-voting members of, the United States Intelligence Board.

(f) The members of the Joint Committee who are Members of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate, and the members of the Joint Committee who are Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their respective Houses which are (1) referred to the Joint Committee or (2) otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee.

Sec. 3. Vacancies in the membership of the Joint Committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the Joint Committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The Joint Committee shall select a chairman and vice chairman from among its members.

Sec. 4. The Joint Committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such places and times, to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such

such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

Sec. 5. The Joint Committee is empowered to appoint such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government on a reimbursable basis with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned.

Sec. 6. The expenses of the Joint Committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

Sec. 7. The Joint Committee shall take special care to safeguard information affecting the national security.

SITUATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND NEARLY BEYOND REDEMPTION

(Mr. BIAGGI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, for the sixth night in a row, Northern Ireland has been rocked by riots. The press accounts read like the battle reports from Southeast Asia. The fact is, the ill-will on both sides and the failure of the British Government to properly mediate the dispute have resulted in a situation that is nearly beyond redemption.

Several weeks ago, I informed this body that I had requested the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to investigate this situation. I have just received a letter from the official in charge at the U.N. informing me that the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities will take up the Northern Ireland question when their meeting begins next Monday. I only hope this U.N. investigation is not too late.

As each day of violence unfolds, it becomes more and more apparent that the solution to the very serious Northern Ireland suppression of its Catholic minority will have to be a political one. Although the long sought after civil rights have been granted to everyone as far as the law is concerned, fanaticism on both sides continues to block a final settlement of differences.

This fanaticism is being stoked to the breaking point by the continued radical, anti-Catholic ravings of Ian Paisley. Although a public official holding the public trust, he shows no interest in maintaining the dignity of the law or preserving order in his country. His words and deeds are meant to incite, not unite, the populace.

Paisley's defiance of law and order was recently brought home when he opposed two bills being considered in the Northern Ireland Parliament. The measures would have discouraged rioting by providing sentences up to 5 years for engaging in riots and make "incitement of hatred" a punishable offense.

His reaction to the bills was so repugnant to his colleagues that he was suspended for the day. As the sergeant-at-arms led him out, he shouted:

Let me see your sword and I'll decapitate a few of them before we go.